

*Benjamin Allison L.D.D.  
New Haven*

**REPORT**  
  
**OF THE**  
  
**MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY**  
  
**IN CHINA.**

**FOR THE YEAR 1845.**

---

**VICTORIA.**

**PRINTED AT THE HONGKONG REGISTER PRESS.**

**1846.**



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MINUTES  
OF THE  
**GENERAL MEETING,**

HELD ON THE 19TH APRIL, 1845.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Medical Missionary Society was held in the Hospital, Hongkong, on the afternoon of Saturday the 19th instant. Among those present we observed the Hon. F. W. A. BRUCE, ALEXANDER MATHESON, Esq., Dr. ANDERSON, Dr. BRIDGMAN, Dr. HOBSON, Dr. PARKER, Rev. S. R. BROWN, T. W. L. MCKEAN, Esq., Rev. V. STANTON, H. R. HARKER, Esq., CRAWFORD KERR, Esq., DONALD MATHESON, Esq., ANGUS FLETCHER, Esq., J. F. EDGER, Esq., PATRICK DUDGEON, Esq., Captain D'AGUILAR, C. B. HILLIER, Esq., Brigadier CHESNEY, Dr. TRAIL, Rev. W. GILLESPIE, Dr. KENNEDY, Dr. ETWELL, Dr. DILL, Dr. O'SULLIVAN, Dr. BARTON, Dr. GILBERT, A. SHORTREDE, Esq., Dr. TUCKER, Rev. H. BROWN, Rev. Messrs. BONNEY and SMITH, Messrs. EMPSON, NICOL, CAIRNS, and one or two others whose names we did not learn.

The Hon. F. W. A. BRUCE was unanimously called to the chair. Dr. ANDERSON having detailed shortly the proceedings of the Committee for the last two years, and explained the views that the Committee had proposed as early as August last, for renewing the Society, so many Members having left, and for providing for the systematic and efficient management of the affairs of the Society, which will be found expressed in the Third Resolution, and also the causes which led to the misunderstanding on the part of some Members of the Society, introduced the First Resolution, viz:—

I. That this Meeting, deeply regretting that any misunderstanding should have taken place, threatening to destroy the unity of feeling and action hitherto existing in the Medical Missionary Society and other benevolent Institutions in China, do earnestly desire that any differences of opinion which may have arisen in the management of its affairs shall be adjusted.

II. Proposed by the Rev. S. R. BROWN, seconded by Dr. HOBSON, and unanimously agreed to—That owing to the situation in which the foreign community have been placed since the year 1839, the affairs of the Society have of necessity fallen into some degree of neglect and confusion; and the recent difference of opinion among the Members of the Committee has arisen from the want of the same amount of documentary evidence in the case of all the Members, some possessing more and some less, in proportion as they had access or not to the

unpublished records of the Society; and as the differences of opinion have their foundation in a mere mutual misunderstanding, this Meeting do therefore express their conviction, that all reasonable ground of division is removed, and their strong hope that in future care may be taken to prevent the recurrence of misunderstanding, and to cement the friends of the Medical Missionary Society in perpetual harmony.

III. Proposed by Dr. BRIDGMAN, seconded by the Rev. S. R. BROWN and unanimously carried—That the original proposal of the Committee, for providing for the systematic and efficient management of the affairs of the Society, be approved of, as a proposition now laid before the Society for its consideration, to be decided upon at the next Annual General Meeting, on the last Thursday of September, when the election of office bearers will take place.

The proposition of the Committee is—That a Committee be appointed at Hongkong, for the purpose of carrying on the details of the general business of the Society, corresponding with the Medical Officers and the foreign auxiliaries of the Society, preparing and publishing general reports, procuring supplies of Medicines, and rendering such assistance to the Medical Officers as the central position of Hongkong would enable them to perform:—That the Medical Officers be *ex-officio* Vice-Presidents and Members of the Committee:—That a local Committee be connected with the Medical Officers, at each of the different places where Institutions of the Society are established, to assist in collecting and disbursing the funds, and for considering any proposition that may require the approval of the General Meeting of the Society;—That the number of Vice-Presidents be increased, including some of the residents at each of the different Ports open to foreigners;—That the General Meetings of the Society shall not be held twice successively at one place.

IV. It was proposed by ALEXANDER MATHESON, Esq., seconded by T. W. L. MCKEAN, Esq., and unanimously carried—That the next General Meeting of the Society shall be held in Hongkong.

V. Proposed by Dr. ANDERSON, and unanimously approved of—That steps should be immediately taken for raising Subscriptions in aid of the funds of the Society, and the admission of Members. Subscriptions to be received at Hongkong by Dr. HOBSON, in Canton by Dr. PARKER, and at Macao by Dr. ANDERSON.

A letter was read from the Hon. J. W. HULME, expressing regret that he could not attend the Meeting, and enclosing an order for One Hundred Dollars, which entitles him to be considered a Member for life of the Medical Missionary Society.

Dr. ANDERSON moved a note of thanks to the Hon. F. W. A. BRUCE, for his able and gentlemanly conduct as Chairman; which motion was carried by acclamation.—The Chairman in returning thanks expressed his gratification at the prospect of harmony being renewed in an Institution of so benevolent a nature, and one which the Government of Hongkong would be most willing to countenance and assist.

ALEXANDER ANDERSON,

*Acting Secretary.*

MINUTES  
OF THE  
**GENERAL MEETING,**

HELD ON THE 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1845.

IN accordance with the resolution adopted at the General Meeting on the 19th April, notice having been previously given in the local Papers, a General Meeting was held in the Hospital of the Society, Hongkong, on the 25th September. Present :—A. MATHESON, Esq., D. MATHESON, Esq., Rev. Dr. LEGGE, Rev. S. R. BROWN, Rev. Mr. BONNEY, Rev. V. STANTON, Rev. Mr. STEEDMAN, F. DILL, Esq., GILBERT SMITH, Esq., and some others. ALEX. MATHESON, Esq., having been unanimously called to the chair, the Report was read by the Rev. J. LEGGE, Corresponding Secretary, the Acting Secretary, A. ANDERSON, Esq., having found it impossible to leave Macao, so as to be present at the Meeting.

The following Resolutions were then proposed and unanimously adopted :—

I. That the Report just read be approved and accepted.

II. That the Meeting disavows the proceedings of Dr. PARKER and other Gentlemen in Canton, adverted to in the Report which has just been received, and protests against any resolutions passed by them at Meetings in Canton being considered as acts of the Medical Missionary Society in China.

III. That the following Gentlemen be appointed Office-bearers for the ensuing year :—President, T. R. COLLEDGE, Esq., F. R. S. E.; Vice-Presidents, ALEXANDER ANDERSON, Esq., G. T. LAY, Esq., Rev. E. C. BRIDGMAN, D. D., W. LESLIE, Esq., D. MATHESON, Esq., Hon. Major-General D'AGUILAR, C. B., Hon. J. W. HULME, Esq., Rev. V. STANTON, T. W. L. MCKEAN, Esq., H. R. HARKER, Esq., A. J. FIMPSON, Esq., A. G. DALLAS, Esq., F. T. BUSH, Esq., R. THOM, Esq., and *ex-officio*, the Medical officers of the Society; Recording Secretaries, P. YOUNG, Esq., and F. DILL, Esq.; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Dr. LEGGE; Treasurer, P. DUDGEON, Esq.; Auditor of Accounts, G. SMITH, Esq.

IV. With reference to the proposals for a General Committee in Hongkong, and for local Committees at the several stations occupied by the Society,—That the Office-bearers resident in Hongkong form a General Committee of Management, five to constitute a quorum; and that the local Committees be formed in the same way—three to constitute a quorum.

V. With reference to the proposal that no General Meeting be held twice successively in the same place,—That such proposal is inexpedient, and that General or Annual Meetings be called in accordance with the hitherto existing regulation regarding them.

VI. That the proposal of Dr. DEVAN, and the plan submitted by Dr. HOBSON, for the management of the Hospital during his absence, be submitted—the former to the General Committee, and the latter to the local Committee of Hongkong.

VII. That, as no accounts have been received from the late Acting Treasurer, the Treasurer and Secretaries be appointed a Committee to adjust accounts with him.

VIII. That the Society are deeply sensible of the disinterested and important services rendered during a long course of years by Dr. ANDERSON, and that the Secretary be instructed to convey to him the feelings of the Society on the subject.—And now that he is about to take his departure from this part of the world, that they unanimously tender him their best wishes for his future prosperity and happiness.

IX. That the local Committee be instructed to apply to the Governor for the Lease of the Hill on which the Hospital is situated.

X. That the proceedings of the Meeting be published in the local Newspapers.

Thanks having been unanimously tendered to the Chairman, the Meeting dismissed.

JAMES LEGGE,

*Secretary to the Meeting in lieu of A. Anderson, Esq.*



## GENERAL REPORT;

### STATEMENT OF LATE PROCEEDINGS.

IN presenting a Report of the proceedings of the Medical Missionary Society since the last Meeting, the Committee deeply regret that so much of it must be occupied with a statement of the differences, that have occurred in regard to its management. After the statement that was made at the Meeting held in Hongkong in April, the good feeling that was exhibited, and the resolutions that were then agreed to, showing the unfounded nature of the misunderstanding that led to the agitation in Canton, and the formation of a separate party there, it was hoped that this would have been unnecessary, and that the unfortunate disputes would have been adjusted. But the party that has been formed there by Dr. PARKER, continuing to act as a separate body claiming to be the Medical Missionary Society in China, and having interfered with the funds of the Society, makes it necessary that some statement of the proceedings that led to this separation should be laid before the Society.

Before doing so, the Committee, while deploring the unsatisfactory state of the general affairs of the Society, and the disputes that have destroyed the harmony that had previously existed, have much satisfaction in stating, that the labors of the Medical officers have been uninterrupted, and have given great encouragement to them to persevere in the good work in which they are engaged, and to the Society to continue their support to the institutions that have been formed under its auspices.

The Committee have the pleasure to lay before the Society the reports of Drs. HEPBURN and CUMMING at Amoy for 1844, that of Dr. LOCKHART for 1845, which shows a steadily increasing desire on the part of the Chinese in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, to avail themselves of the benefits afforded by the labors of the Medical Missionary, and the large number of upwards of 10,000 in fourteen months, who had sought relief at the institution under Dr. LOCKHART's management; and that of Dr. HOBSON at Hongkong, which will be afterwards alluded to, when Dr. HOBSON's letter, announcing the necessity of his departure to England for a time, is laid before the Society, and the management of the institution until his return taken into consideration.

In reverting to the general affairs of the Society, it will be necessary to go back to 1844, when from the small number of Members then in China, and the difficulty of bringing enough of them together, from the different places in which they were scattered, to hold a general Meeting, the Committee at a Meeting in Hongkong in June of that

year, took upon themselves to publish a report of the proceedings of the Society up to that time, with those of such of the Medical officers as had been forwarded.

It was then resolved that steps should be taken for the admission of a larger number of Members, and that a general Meeting should be held as soon as practicable; and that previous to convening a general Meeting, some plan should be agreed upon for the more efficient management of the affairs of the Society, rendered necessary from the altered position of things in China, and to meet the wants of the large number of institutions, then being formed at various places on the Coast of China, in connection with the Society.

The plan which was laid before the Meeting held in Hongkong on the 19th April of this year, in the form of a proposition for the consideration and subsequent decision of the Society, viz:—That a Committee be appointed at Hongkong for the purpose of carrying on the details of the general business of the Society, corresponding with the Medical officers, and the foreign auxiliaries of the Society, preparing and publishing general reports, procuring supplies of Medicines, and rendering such assistance to the Medical officers, as the central position of Hongkong would enable them to perform; that the Medical officers be *ex-officio* Vice-Presidents and Members of the Committee; that a local Committee be connected with the Medical officers, at each of the different places where institutions of the Society are established, to assist in the collecting and dispensing of funds, and for considering any proposition that may require the approval of a general Meeting of the Society; that the number of Vice-Presidents be increased, including some of the residents at each of the different Ports open to foreigners; that the general Meetings of the Society should not be held twice successively at one place,—was agreed upon by all the Members of the Committee, except Dr. PARKER, Senior Vice-President, who offered strenuous opposition to every measure propounded. Upon what grounds Dr. PARKER opposed these terms has never been clearly stated, but the Committee with the desire of preserving unanimity, and of having him who had been one of the original founders of the Society, and who held so prominent a position in it, to act with them, delayed carrying out their views for some time, in the hope that some plan might be devised that would please the Doctor—consistent with what they thought advisable for the general interests of the Society.

In this however the Committee were unsuccessful—the Doctor treated every remonstrance or proposition made by different Members of the Committee with contempt; and seeing that the time should be lost for renewing the interest of the community in the Society, unless some steps were taken in January of this year, a requisition, according to the constitution of the Society, signed by five Members of the Society, (all Members of the Committee,) and approved by the rest of the Committee, was forwarded to Dr. PARKER, calling upon him, as Senior Vice-President, to convene a Meeting, to be held in Hongkong on an early day.

In replying to the requisition to convene a general Meeting of the

Society to be held in Hongkong,\* Dr. PARKER objected to it as the place of Meeting, and proposed that it should be held in Canton—at the same time forwarding the opinions of some of the Gentlemen residing in Canton, in favor of the Meeting being held there. Of these Gentlemen whom Dr. PARKER induced to join him in his opposition to the measures of the Committee, and who signed the objections to the Meeting being held in Hongkong, only one had any legal right to interfere in the affairs of the Society, or was in fact a Member of the Society; and through mistake we presume, he had signed the objections alluded to, not with his own name, but with that of the Mercantile firm of which he is a Member, no firm in China having ever subscribed to the Medical Missionary Society. Another Gentleman had been an annual subscriber, but not having continued his subscription since 1841, his claim to be considered a Member of the Society ceased at the end of that year. Of the others, none had ever subscribed to this Society except three, and they only for one year at the commencement of the Society, and were Members of the Society for the year only 1838 to 1839.

Deeming however the opinions of so respectable a body of the Community worthy of consideration, the Committee, though constituting a majority of the then existing Members of the Society in China, reconsidered their views, with the objections of the Gentlemen in Canton. No sufficient grounds however were seen for any alteration in their plans, and the resolution of the 14th February, which it was afterwards deemed advisable to publish, was passed and approved of by all the Members of the Committee except Dr. PARKER.

The Doctor was earnestly urged not to pursue his course of opposition; and it was pointed out to him that by going out of the Society for support in his views, he was virtually forming a separate Society; and that such a course would necessarily lead to a disruption of the Society, and the destruction of the unanimity and harmony that had hitherto existed in the different Charitable and Missionary Societies in China, supported by the Members of the Community both English and American, and in the labors of the Missionaries from both countries. The remonstrances of the Committee however were disregarded, and Dr. PARKER proceeded to call upon his own authority a Meeting to be held in Canton, in opposition to the requisition of the Committee, an actual majority of the whole Members of the Society in China—and a large one to those, supporting the doctor in his views, who could bring forward the most distant claim to be considered Members.

This singular assumptive of prerogative was virtually forming a separate Society, and vitiates all claim of the party attaching themselves to him to be considered the Medical Missionary Society in China, and to all right to interfere with its funds or in its management.

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\* The constitution of the Society does not confine the Meetings to Canton, and the practice from the first has been to hold them where most convenient to Members. More than double the number of Meetings, both of the Society and of the Committee, have been held in Macao, to those in Canton.

The proceedings up to the General Meeting held in Hongkong in the 19th of April, are known to all the Members of the Society. The Committee published three resolutions, declaring the illegality of the Meetings which were held in Canton, and calling the General Meeting of the 19th April, in Hongkong, in accordance with the requisition forwarded to Dr. PARKER in January, and with the views of the majority of the then existing Members of the Society in China.

The proceedings of the General Meeting of the Society in Hongkong in April were so conciliatory, and so far from every party or national feeling, that it was confidently hoped that Dr. PARKER, and those who had attached themselves to him as a separate party, would take advantage of the opportunity to promote a cordial reunion.

This hope however has been disappointed. At a Meeting held by them in Canton on the 21st May, they proceeded to draw from the funds of the Society in the hands of the Treasurer the sum of \$5,286.32, which had been subscribed in America to form a permanent fund for the benefit of the Society—brought out by Dr. PARKER, and paid in as such to the Treasurer after his return in 1842, from England and America—to which countries he had proceeded in 1840, as the authorised Agent of the Society, to advocate the cause of Medical Missions, and to raise funds for the support of the Society in China.

The party in Canton having continued to act as an independent body, and having interfered with the funds of the Society, seems to have destroyed all hope of reunion—and the Committee, believing that a quiet separation would meet the views of this Society, addressed the following letter to Dr. PARKER, and the gentlemen appointed at a Meeting of gentlemen in Canton to confer and correspond with the Members of the Society in Macao and Hongkong:—

*Macao, 25th August, 1845.*

To the Rev. P. PARKER, M. D., and the Gentlemen appointed by a Meeting held in Canton, on the 21st May, to confer and correspond with the Members of the Medical Missionary Society in Macao and Hongkong.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Committee of the Medical Missionary Society to state to you, that from the feelings which were excited during the late discussions in regard to the management of its affairs, they believe a division of the Society inevitable, more particularly since the party in Canton, continuing to act as an independent body, and interfering with the funds of the Society, after the Meeting of the Society in Hongkong on the 19th April showed how uncalled for was the agitation in Canton, and how unfounded the misunderstanding that led to the formation of the party there, seems to have thrown an insuperable barrier in the way of the cordial union they had anticipated.

The object of the Society being to assist Medical Gentlemen sent out to this country as Missionaries, who will use their profession as a means to forward their labors in spreading a knowledge of the truths of Christianity, and to extend the blessings of rational Medicine and



Surgery among the Chinese, by providing the means of carrying on their Medical work; the Committee feel that by such a division, and the formation of a separate Society in connection with the party in Canton, the object for which the Medical Missionary Society in China was first instituted will not suffer; and I am directed to intimate, that in order to bring about peaceably and quietly what they believe inevitable—to prevent the injury to the cause of Medical Missions, and of Missions in general, that might be produced by keeping up farther agitation and disputes in regard to the management of this Society, and to further the interests of the numerous Institutions now open in China for affording relief to the sick, and facilities for preaching the Gospel of Christ—they are willing to agree to an arrangement with you in behalf of the party in Canton, that will leave part of the funds at its disposal, in support of such of the Institutions as may become attached to it—the terms of the arrangement to be subject to the approval of the General Meeting of the Society, to be held in Hongkong in September.

And I am farther directed to intimate, that the Committee propose the following terms of division, and will be prepared, if you agree to them on the part of the party in Canton, to lay them before the General Meeting of the Society, to be held in Hongkong in September, with full confidence that they will be approved of—The Hospital, Buildings, &c., in Hongkong which cost the Society \$5,000 to remain the property of the Society;—The \$5,286.32, drawn from the American funds of the Society in the hands of the Treasurers by the party in Canton, to remain at its disposal; and the remainder of the money, now in the hands of the Treasurers, to be divided equally, the one half to be at the disposal of the party in Canton, and the other half to be paid over to the Treasurer that may be appointed at the Annual General Meeting of the Medical Missionary Society in China, to be held in Hongkong, on the last Thursday, in September.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER ANDERSON,

*Acting Secretary.*

*Approved,*—LANCELOT DENT,

WM. LESLIE,

ALEX. MATHESON,

JAMES LEGGE,

E. C. BRIDGMAN.

TO ALEXANDER ANDERSON, Esq., and other Members of the Medical Missionary Society in China, residing at Macao and Hongkong.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Committee appointed by the Medical Missionary Society in China, at a Meeting held at Canton on the 21st of May, to confer and correspond with the Members of the Society at Macao and Hongkong, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 25th of August.

From this communication it appears to be your pleasure to secede from the Medical Missionary Society in China. Since this is the de-

cision to which you have come, it affords pleasure to learn that you wish to do it amicably, and have proposed a mode of dividing the property and funds of the Society. To that mode however we cannot agree, and beg to submit that the just and equitable division of the property and funds of the Society be referred to a Committee, consisting of the English and American Consuls, FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR and P. S. FORBES, Esqrs., who shall be authorized to call in a third person should they not be able to agree themselves.

The Members of the Medical Missionary Society in Canton, desire nothing but what is honorable and just in the premises, and from the well-known character, public and private, of these gentlemen, who are entirely disconnected with the Society, as well as from the resolution passed on a former occasion contemplating this emergency, the Committee are confident that the Members of the Society in Canton will abide by the decision of the above named gentlemen.

As the Annual Meeting of the Society is near at hand, it is particularly desired you will early signify your pleasure respecting this reference for the division of the property and funds of the Medical Missionary Society in China.

In behalf of the Committee aforesaid.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

PETER PARKER.

The Committee having brought this brief statement of the very unsatisfactory proceedings in regard to the general affairs of the Society up to the present time, beg to resign their appointments as Office-bearers of the Society.

Before closing their statement they would enumerate what has been forwarded to them to lay before the Society.

Report of the Hospital at Amoy from Drs. HEPBURN and CUMMING for part of 1844, with accounts of the same.

Report of the Hospital at Shanghai from Dr. LOCKHART for fourteen months ending 30th June 1845, with accounts of the same.

Report of the Hospital at Hongkong.

Request from Dr. DEVAN, Missionary from the American Baptist Society, to receive the patronage of the Society in establishing Dispensaries in Canton.

Letter from Dr. HOBSON, announcing his departure to England, and proposing a plan for the management of the Hospital at Hongkong, in his absence.

# REPORT

OF THE

## DISPENSARY, AT AMOY,

FROM 1ST OF FEBRUARY, 1844, TO 1ST OF JULY, 1845.

BY J. C. HEPBURN, M. D.

MEDICAL labours amongst the people of this place were first commenced by Dr. W. H. CUMMING, about the middle of June 1842, not quite a year after the taking of Amoy. He opened a Dispensary on Kolangsu in the house of Rev. D. ABEEL, where it was continued about a year and a half, until the last of January, 1844. It was not long after its establishment before it became pretty well known, and people from most of the neighbouring cities and villages came to it for relief from their maladies. A large number of patients was accordingly prescribed for. The Gospel was also preached to them by Mr. ABEEL, and religious books distributed.\* On several accounts Kolangsu was not considered to be a suitable place for the Dispensary, as well as the other Missionary operations, principally because it was too much out of the way, and occasionally difficult of access. Amoy was a much more desirable place. A location there was accordingly sought for, but, from the timorous spirit of the Chinese, and their unwillingness to rent, a suitable house was not obtained until the beginning of this year. Having made the necessary alterations and repairs, we removed our Medicines, &c., over the latter part of January. Since that time the number of persons who have applied for relief has been much greater than before, and the Dispensary in every way more useful. The religious services have also been better attended. Besides daily conversation with the people, we have had regular service on Sabbath morning, which has been kept up with but few interruptions. At this Meeting there is generally an attendance of from 60 to 100 persons, most of them patients. We have always aimed to make the Dispensing of Medicines to the sick go hand in hand with religious instructions, which we consider to be the great object of our labours.

Our patients are generally persons of the lower classes of Society, consisting of petty tradesmen, farmers, mechanics, coolies, and boatmen. Few of the middle or upper classes of Society have applied to us for Medical aid; this appears to be more especially the case with

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\* In November, 1844, Dr. CUMMING was joined in his Medical labours by Dr. HEPBURN.

the citizens of Amoy. Well dressed strangers from a distance, attracted perhaps by curiosity, not unfrequently visit us.

In relation to the following list of cases it may be well to state, that it comprises only those which were actually prescribed for. Those which we considered incurable, or which could not be relieved without better attendance than the circumstances admitted of, we invariably rejected, as well also as many of those who lived at a distance, and who could not promise a regular attendance. But notwithstanding the care to admit those only who promised to attend regularly, we were often deceived, so that a large proportion of the cases recorded came but once, many left when they were better, or well enough to return to their avocations, and but few had the patience to attend until they were well. Out of the whole number of cases recorded, we are doubtless within bounds when we say, that there were not 150 cured, though a large majority of them were more or less relieved.

The cases recorded below were also with but few exceptions chronic, their duration being reckoned by months and years, and consequently required a long protracted treatment, which few had the patience to go through with.

Our Hospital patients have been but few. They were those principally who had undergone a Surgical operation, and who required our more particular care and attention. For their accomodation we have rented a separate building near the Dispensary. The rule which we have adopted is, that the room and the cost be supplied by us, while the patients find their own attendance and food. This they willingly comply with, and in only a few instances have we been under the necessity of making any exception to it, which was in cases of deep poverty, or where they had no friends to assist them.

Conjunctivitis, . . . . .	147	Melanosis, . . . . .	1
Palpebral Conjunctivitis, . . . . .	86	Paralysis of Upper Lid, . . . . .	2
Corneitis, . . . . .	101	Miscellaneous affections of Eye, . . . . .	21
Blepharotis, . . . . .	68		
Opacity of Cornea, . . . . .	38	Total, . . . . .	571
Opacity of Cornea with Granulation of Lids, . . . . .	9		
Iritis, . . . . .	19	Otorrhœa, . . . . .	4
Trichiasis, . . . . .	15	Otitis, . . . . .	1
Cataract, . . . . .	5		
Synechia Anterior, . . . . .	3	Angina Pectoris, . . . . .	6
Pterygium, . . . . .	26		
Entropium, . . . . .	5	Aphonia, . . . . .	3
Anaurosis, . . . . .	4	Cough, (generally Bronchial,) . . . . .	175
Ulcer of Cornea, . . . . .	7	Asthma, . . . . .	60
Vascular Cornea, . . . . .	3	Hæmoptisis, . . . . .	1
Fistula Lachrymalis, . . . . .	1	Bronchitis, . . . . .	3
Granular Conjunctivitis, . . . . .	7		
Granulations over Cornea, . . . . .	1	Total, . . . . .	244
Gonorrhœal Ophthalmia, . . . . .	1		
Internal Ophthalmia with Softening, . . . . .	1		



Gastralgia Simple, . . . . .	100	Rheumatism, . . . . .	67
Gastralgia with Pyrosis, . . . . .	147	Bruises, . . . . .	40
Pyrosis Simple, . . . . .	38		
Indigestion, . . . . .	68	Intermittent Fever, . . . . .	16
Diarrhœa, . . . . .	17		
Dysentery, . . . . .	2	Gun shot Wound, . . . . .	1
Ascites, . . . . .	12	Abscess Phlegmonous, . . . . .	26
Jaundice, . . . . .	9	Abscess Scrofulous, . . . . .	4
		Ulcers, . . . . .	48
Total, . . . . .	393	Anasarca, . . . . .	1
		Anthrax, . . . . .	1
Phymosis Congenital, . . . . .	1	Hæmorrhoids, . . . . .	4
Syphilis Primary, . . . . .	12	Polypts of Nose, . . . . .	2
Syphilis Secondary and Tertiary, . . . . .	77	Meliceris, . . . . .	3
Blenorrhagia, . . . . .	14	Lipoma of Back, . . . . .	1
Orchitis, . . . . .	5	Phlegmon, . . . . .	6
Varicocele, . . . . .	1	Burn, . . . . .	3
Hydrocele, . . . . .	5	Fistula in Ano, . . . . .	1
Leuchorrhœa, . . . . .	2	Bubo, . . . . .	3
Miscellaneous affections of		Dislocation of Lower Jaw, . . . . .	1
Genital Organs, . . . . .	3	Sciatica, . . . . .	1
		Hip-joint Disease, . . . . .	1
Total, . . . . .	120	Onychia, . . . . .	1
Lichen, . . . . .	3	Miscellaneous Medical Cases, . . . . .	67
Erysipelas, . . . . .	3	Miscellaneous Surgical Cases, . . . . .	39
Prurigo, . . . . .	3		
Scabies, . . . . .	112	Affections of the Eye, . . . . .	571
Eczema, . . . . .	11	Affections of Organs of Respira-	
Herpes Zoster, . . . . .	1	tion, . . . . .	244
Herpes Phlyctenodes, . . . . .	1	Affections of Organs of Diges-	
Herpes, . . . . .	7	tion, . . . . .	393
Ecthyma, . . . . .	3	Affections of Organs of Genera-	
Psoriasis, . . . . .	4	tion, . . . . .	120
Impetigo Granulata, . . . . .	2	Affections of Skin, . . . . .	175
Leprosy, . . . . .	5	Miscellaneous, . . . . .	359
Miscellaneous affections of Skin, . . . . .	16		
		Total, . . . . .	1,862
Total, . . . . .	175		
Enlarged Mamma in a Boy of		<i>Surgical Operations.</i>	
18 years old, . . . . .	1	Pterygium, . . . . .	18
Paronychia, . . . . .	6	Entropium, . . . . .	3
Gangrene of Finger from Con-		Trichiasis, . . . . .	11
tusion, . . . . .	1	Hydrocele radically, . . . . .	4
Ganglion, . . . . .	3	Cataract, . . . . .	8
		Polypus of Nose, . . . . .	1
Total, . . . . .	11	Meliceris, . . . . .	2
		Lipoma of Back, . . . . .	1
		Circumcision, . . . . .	1
		Amputation of Finger, . . . . .	1

It cannot be expected that in such an institution as this, where there is so much ignorance amongst the patients, and so much irregularity in their attendance, that any valuable therapeutical or pathological observations should be made. Nor is our record of cases to be relied on as furnishing accurate information on the statistics of disease in this city. None but the most general conclusions can be drawn from it, and these only in reference to that class of the people, amongst whom our labours were principally confined.

The affections of the Eye, according to our observations, are much the most numerous, comprising nearly one-third of the whole number of cases treated by us. Their frequency is, however, satisfactorily accounted for, by the fact that it is principally as an Ophthalmic institution that our Dispensary has acquired a reputation; that our patients are mostly from that class of persons who are most liable, from their manner of life, to attacks of Ophthalmia; that when once the disease is contracted, it never has the benefit of judicious Medical treatment, and is seldom entirely cured; it consequently continues in a Chronic state, or if it gets better is continually liable to recur from slight causes. This indeed is the history of a large majority of our patients. The remedial agents upon which we most rely in the treatment of Chronic Conjunctivitis, Blepharotis, Opacity and Vascularity of Cornea, are Nitrate of Silver and Sulphate of Copper. With the latter particularly we have been much gratified. We use it in the form of Ointment, 16 grs. of Sulph. Cop. to an ounce of lard, diluted more or less to suit the case.

About one in seven of our cases have been affections of the organs of Respiration, most of them Coughs, resulting from slight Bronchial irritation; these have generally been cured or much benefited by the use of Tartar emetic or Ipecacuanha. Asthma is a common complaint. Several of our cases have been young Boys, of 12 or 15 years old. To what extent consumption exists amongst the people here, we do not know. We have seen a number of cases. We conclude however that it is by no means so frequent as in England and America.

Derangements of the Digestive Organs are the most frequent, next to those of the Eye. That form of it, generally known by the name of Dyspepsia, is much the most common. We have analysed and arranged it under the head of its most prominent symptoms. Why it should be so common amongst the Chinese is perhaps owing, principally, to their living so much on salted provisions, especially pickled vegetables and fish, as well as irregularity in eating, opium smoking, and immoderate use of tea. Our method of treating these affections is simple, and in the large majority of cases effectual; indeed we seldom find our treatment entirely to fail. It consists in the use of Black Pepper 10 parts, Rhubarb 11 parts, 3 ounces to be made into 400 pills, two pills to be taken about an hour before each meal, the dose to be gradually increased.

Affections of Genital Organs; of these Syphilis composes about  $\frac{2}{12}$  of the number. It almost always presents itself to us in the secondary and tertiary state, in the forms of Cutaneous eruptions, and Ulcera-

tions, many of them very extensive and disgusting. We have seen but few cases in which the throat has been affected. Most of these cases have been improved and some cured by the mercurial treatment. We have punctured a great many cases of Hydrocele, of which we have kept no account. Those recorded are cases which we treated for radical cure, of which—were successful, one was cured by the supervision of inflammation and suppuration on a puncture merely.

Affections of the Skin are common, more so than an examination of our table would lead one to suppose, as it is only those cases which we have some prospect of relieving that we have admitted ; many cases we have, on this account, been compelled to reject.

The case of Dislocation of Lower Jaw is one of interest, from the length of time in which the bone had been displaced. The patient was about 30 years of age, and stated positively that it had been dislocated 24 days, which we were at first disposed to doubt, but had no reason to disbelieve. It was reduced in about 15 minutes, with a lever of wood and a cork Fulcrum ; both sides were dislocated. The patient never came back after the reduction, much to our regret.

**REPORT**  
OF THE  
MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S,  
HOSPITAL AT SHANGHAI.

FROM 1ST OF MAY, 1844, TO 30TH OF JUNE, 1845.

BY W. LOCKHART, M. R. C. S.

IN the last Report some remarks were made respecting the position of Shanghai, and an opinion was expressed as to the healthiness of its situation and climate; further experience has strengthened this opinion, and there do not appear to be any Epidemic forms of disease prevalent among the people, who however suffer much from the effects of the sudden changes of climate, which take place during the spring and autumn months, as is shown in some degree, from the large number of cases of disease of the Lungs, and Rheumatism.

It is surprising that more disease does not exist in such a city as this, during the great heat of the summer months, densely populated as it is, the people being crowded together in narrow streets, and several families frequently living together in one house; and from there being no police regulations respecting cleansing the city, nor any public scavengers; the sewerage is also of the most imperfect kind, the drains being merely a species of continuous cess-pool, where filth of all kinds is allowed to accumulate and pollute the air; on the other hand manure is much wanted for the fields, and as it bears a high market value, is much sought after and carried away into the country; great numbers of men and boats are constantly employed in this exportation, and thus large quantities of filth are removed, that would otherwise no doubt produce detriment to the health of the inhabitants; in truth the price of every kind of ordure is the means of safety to the whole community. The nasal organs of the Chinese are not so sensitive as those of Europeans, and they care little for the most offensive odours in their streets and houses, while the foreigner feels almost prostrated, by the stench of various descriptions which assail him on all sides in any of these cities, the natives appear rather to enjoy "the spicy odours" than otherwise.

In spite however of all the circumstances which usually prove injurious to health, the inhabitants of this city and district appear to enjoy a good share of health; and though sallow in complexion, they are strong and attain in many instances a good old age. It is only by

a much longer residence, that it will be ascertained whether there are any periodic visits of Cholera or other severe diseases, affecting the whole community. An accurate Register of the Thermometer has been kept for the last twelve months and it may be generally interesting to show the results :—

1844—June 'The latter half of the month only re- gistered.	{	General average for the day.	77	For the Night.	66
		Greatest heat by day.	88	Do.	71
		Lowest heat by day.	72	Do.	65
July	{	General average for the day.	93	Do.	75
		Greatest heat by day.	100	Do.	82
		Lowest heat by day.	78	Do.	71
August	{	General average for the day.	89	Do.	77
		Greatest heat by day.	97	Do.	81
		Lowest heat by day.	85	Do.	75
September	{	General average for the day.	79	Do.	67
		Greatest heat by day.	91	Do.	77
		Lowest heat by day.	65	Do.	63
October	{	General average for the day.	74	Do.	60
		Greatest heat by day.	85	Do.	67
		Lowest heat by day.	59	Do.	41
November	{	General average for the day.	65	Do.	53
		Greatest heat by day.	73	Do.	60
		Lowest heat by day.	55	Do.	40
December	{	General average for the day.	49	Do.	36
		Greatest heat by day.	64	Do.	49
		Lowest heat by day.	35	Do.	26
1845—January	{	General average for the day.	45	Do.	36
		Greatest heat by day.	60	Do.	45
		Lowest heat by day.	34	Do.	24
February	{	General average for the day.	45	Do.	37
		Greatest heat by day.	62	Do.	47
		Lowest heat by day.	36	Do.	30
March	{	General average for the day.	53	Do.	43
		Greatest heat by day.	80	Do.	64
		Lowest heat by day.	41	Do.	32
April	{	General average for the day.	64	Do.	51
		Greatest heat by day.	75	Do.	65
		Lowest heat by day.	47	Do.	41
May	{	General average for the day.	71	Do.	60
		Greatest heat by day.	87	Do.	68
		Lowest heat by day.	59	Do.	51
June	{	General average for the day.	76	Do.	68
		Greatest heat by day.	90	Do.	77
		Lowest heat by day.	61	Do.	58

The register of cases shows the number of patients to be 10,978 during fourteen months; the diseases that passed under observation, are of much the same character as in the last report, and it is somewhat remarkable that Intermittent fever should appear in so small a proportion to other affections in this district of the country; and several of the cases mentioned came from a single village, about four



miles from Shanghai, called Lung-hwa, where the Pagoda is situated. Many cases of Fever, Dysentery, and Elephantiasis, have come from that place, most probably on account of its low site; the banks of the river are at this place very marshy, and there is much water around the village.

In July last a juggler was exhibiting his tricks before a crowd, and in the course of his operations had to perform a needle trick as follows. he first pretended to swallow twenty needles singly, then to swallow a piece of string, to which the needles were to become attached (or threaded,) and drawn out by a hooked piece of wire. However on passing down his hook, the needles had slipped too low, and both hook and needles became fixed in the throat; after repeated efforts he extracted 8 or 10 of the needles, and was then brought to me; on passing the finger into the throat, the needles were distinctly felt, the hook was firmly fixed at the back of the Pharynx, but was finally disengaged and drawn out, and with some difficulty four more needles were removed with a portion of string; the rest of the needles could not by any possibility be reached, either by the finger or by forceps, and the worst circumstance in the case was, the needles were all attached to the piece of string, and they themselves penetrated the esophagus in different directions. The patient suffered much from Dyspnoea, with great agony from a sense of suffocation in the throat; an Emetic was given with a slight hope that some of the needles might be loosened by the vomiting, but only one came away; a probang was passed during the evening without difficulty or pain, but also without any benefit;—Leeches were plentifully applied with considerable relief for a time; active purging also was used, and hot fomentations applied to the neck; but great tumefaction, internally of the fauces and externally of the whole neck, took place, and advanced rapidly till suffocation ensued five days after the accident. The man's friends expressed their thanks for what had been done for him, and immediately removed the body—the patient was a poor feeble fellow, apparently a victim of long continued dissipation and vicious habits; the state of his health, joined with the great uncertainty of any beneficial result, was the reason that no operation was attempted or even proposed.

The case of enormous scrotal tumour mentioned in the list occurred in a man 45 years of age, by trade a weaver; he was also affected with Elephantiasis of the right leg, but was otherwise in good health. The tumour, or morbid growth of the scrotum, commenced 10 years ago, but has during the last four years increased very rapidly; it is now of enormous size, measuring from the Perinæum to the Pubes 45 inches—largest transverse diameter 39 inches—smallest diameter, that is round the neck, 18 inches; the integuments of the abdomen are much dragged down, as is also the whole of the Perinæum to the anus; the Penis is not to be seen, the urine being discharged through a chasm in the front of the tumour, the left Testicle or its Epididymis is felt almost of natural size, at the back of the mass, which appears to consist in great degree of indurated cellular tissue, similar to Ele-

phantiasis; the skin is much corrugated over the whole anterior part, but posteriorly it is healthy; and the neck of the tumour consists wholly of healthy skin, the cord of the right side is somewhat enlarged, that of the left side is of natural size. An operation has been talked of, but not yet decided on, though the man is quite willing to submit to anything, that would relieve him from his oppressive burden; for the present he has returned to his family at Chang-chow-foo about 130 miles distant. In the case of enormous Hydrocele 12 pounds of serum were removed from the tunica vaginalis of the left side, there was a small scrotal hernia on the right side. In another case of the same disease, but complicated with very large irreducible hernia, which led to much difficulty in the Diagnosis, especially as the scrotum was much thickened in structure, 8 pounds of serous fluid was removed in the beginning of August, and in the beginning of September the same quantity was again drawn off.

In September last a man applied at the Hospital with a tumour on the scalp, to which an escharotic application had been made ten days previously; this had the effect of destroying a large portion of the tumour, and much of the surrounding skin, which were now in process of separation; in a few days a large portion of the tumour was cut away, and shortly afterwards the remainder of it was removed, but with it came off the pericranium of the parietal bone, of about the size of a dollar, leaving the bone quite bare; the man was in good health, and though he had experienced much pain in the tumour during the process of separation, there had been no pain or uneasiness in the head; in the middle of September this patient was obliged to return home, the bone was at this time quite dry; but the granulations all round the exposed part were healthy, and the man was in good health. At the beginning of November the patient returned, he was a sailor on board a bean Junk from Kwantung, (Moukdén); his stock of ointment had lasted him almost all the time. The wound had been kept clean, the granulations were healthy, and exfoliation of the parietal bone had taken place; a scale of bone was now removed, the granulated surface underneath which, was red and well nourished; cicatrization soon commenced and the wound was speedily healed.

The case of severe wound of the knee, was that of a man who fell on board his Junk, the left knee came in contact with a rice bowl, which was of course broken, and the broken portions inflicted an extensive wound on the anterior part of the knee. He was brought to the Hospital 5 days after the accident, when a wound was found to extend completely across the lower part of the knee joint, the ligamentum patellæ was divided, and the cavity of the joint, was laid open, especially on the outer side; there was also a wound of the leg, by which the Fascia covering the Peronæi muscles was divided, and the muscles themselves much lacerated; the man complained of severe pain in the knee; he was immediately put to bed, the wound closed, simple dressing applied, and the whole covered by water dressing; a dose of Calomel and opium was given, which much relieved the severe

pain, he had previously suffered from. In a day or two the wound lost the red, inflamed, dry appearance it had at first; became moist and covered with pus; the case went on favorably, the suppuration became very profuse, and a large quantity of glairy fluid came from the joint; occasionally severe pain with slight fever came on, and the patient required constant care; in a few weeks cicatrization advanced rapidly, and in two months the external wound was almost healed, but the joint was stiff and at this period the limb was perfectly useless. The man was obliged to return home in his Junk which was going to Shan-tung. He will most probably be able to use the limb in a few months; but he will have a stiff joint, though that is a small matter, when the very serious nature of the injury is taken into consideration.

The Captain of a Junk presented himself at the Hospital, having dislocation of both humeri into the Axillæ; this had occurred from a violent fall on his back, on the deck of the Junk, during a severe gale of wind, which made the vessel pitch and roll very much, the Junk was coming down the Yang-tsze-keang from Nanking;—the accident happened 70 days before he applied for relief, attempts were made to reduce the dislocations; but the heads of the ossa humeri, were so firmly fixed in their new positions, and the attempts at reduction gave the man so much pain, that they were not persevered in.

Since the establishment of the Hospital at Shanghai, endeavours have been made to introduce vaccination among the people, and repeated trials have been made, with lymph sent from the Hospital at Hongkong; and also with further supplies sent through the kindness of Dr. ANDERSON of Macao, and Dr. MAXWELL in charge of the Madras troops at Chusan; this latter had been sent to China from Madras; all however proved unsuccessful, till a fresh supply was received from Macao last April, the use of which has happily been successful. At this time the Colonel of the Chinese garrison of this city, Haw-ta-jin requested that one of his daughters might be vaccinated, which was done, and finally another of his children and thirty of the soldiers and neighbours' children were vaccinated at his residence, in addition to which twenty children were vaccinated at the Hospital. It is hoped that in a few months, as the plan of vaccination becomes more known, its practice will be extensively sought after. Inoculation is much practised by the native physicians, indeed the greatest number of the children are inoculated; the mode followed is to push a piece of cotton impregnated with variolous lymph up the nostrils, or to dress the child with clothes that have been worn by a person affected with small pox, and in a few days the small pox develops itself. But the advantages of vaccination are so great over inoculation, that the former will eventually it is hoped find as much favour here as it has done in Canton, where it was introduced by the late Mr. PEARSON, and an establishment has for many years been kept up at the expense of the Hong-merchants, for vaccinating all who apply. To make known more fully the benefit of vaccination, the pamphlet originally drawn up by Mr. PEARSON, and translated into Chinese by Sir G.



STAUNTON, was republished with some corrections and slight additions ; and a large number of copies distributed in various parts of the surrounding country. It has been said that at Nanking there is an establishment for the performance of vaccination, but hitherto no definite intelligence has been obtained regarding it.

There is a short work published by a Chinese practitioner on the subject of inoculation, called "The preservation of Infants by Inoculation." By the writer it is supposed that small pox arises from poison introduced into the system from the mother's womb, and this is said to be proved by the occurrence of this disease but once during life ; this poison is in the Chinese system associated with the principle of heat, and remains concealed in the system till it is developed through the agency of some external exciting cause ; hence there being a constant liability to this disease breaking out, it is very desirable that some means of modifying its virulence should be adopted, and this means is found in inoculation at such times and seasons, as appear to be most advantageous, and when the system of the patient is in a healthy condition. The ancients possessed the knowledge of inoculating for (or planting) the small pox, which was handed down from the time of Chin-tsung of the Sung dynasty (1014 A. D.) and was invented by a Philosopher of Go-mei-shan in the province of Sze-chuen. The disease, when it breaks out spontaneously, is very severe and often fatal ; whereas when it is introduced by inoculation, it is generally mild, and casualties do not occur oftener than once in ten thousand cases ;—the author concludes his introductory remarks by saying, "to discard this excellent plan and sit waiting for the calamity, is much to be deprecated ; it ought to be pressed on the attention of all, as a most beneficial thing for their adoption, and all persons that have children ought to confide in it, so that the lives of their children may be preserved." Then follow ten rules, which are to be attended to ;—1st, regarding variolous lymph ; this is the fluid that comes from the small pox pustules, and must be taken from a child which has the mild form of the disease ; whether arising spontaneously or from inoculation, the pustules ought to be round or pointed, and of a clear red colour, the fluid abundant and the crust which comes away clear and consistent like wax. The lymph itself or the crust rubbed down with a little water can be introduced into the sore, as above mentioned. Another mode of inoculation is drying the crusts, reducing them to powder and then blowing this powder up the nose ; this is called dry inoculation. After seven days fever appears, three days afterwards the spots show themselves ; three days after this the spots become pustular, in three days more the crusts form, when the whole is completed. If the inoculation does not take effect, it may be repeated in 14 days.

*2nd ; Seasons.*—The spring and autumn are the most favorable seasons for inoculation, or any time when the weather is moderate ; during the very hot or very cold months, it ought not to be done.

*3rd ; Choice of lucky days.*—A lucky day ought always to be chosen ; the 11th and 15th days of the moon must always be avoided.

*4th ; Management of the patients.*—During the process of inoculation, it is of great importance that strict rules of management be adopted in respect to heat and cold ; with attention to diet and the avoidance of any cause of alarm or fright.

*5th ; At the time for Inoculation.* The child must be examined, and the state of its health ascertained ; strict attention must also be paid to the state of the family, and if the child be sick the operation must not be performed. All children ought to be inoculated when they are one year old ; if the health be good this ought by no means to be neglected.

*6th ; Restricting.*—The room of the inoculated child ought to be clean and airy and well lighted ; all excitement must be avoided, and the child kept quiet and placid.

*7th ; Promise of the Eruption.*—After the inoculation and before the fever appears, there suddenly arise on the child's face several pustules like small pox ; these are called the "sin meao" promise, or belief eruption ; it is the forerunner of the disease, and the evidence of the poison having taken effect.

*8th ; Repetition of the Inoculation.*—If after waiting fourteen days, the fever does not appear, should the season still be favourable the inoculation may be repeated.

*9th ; Mode of Action.*—The inoculation must affect the viscera and then fever commences. The nose is the external orifice of the lungs ; when the variolous lymph is placed in the nose, its influence is first communicated to the lungs ; the lungs govern the hair and skin ; the lungs transfer the poison to the heart ; the heart governs the pulse and transfers the poison to the spleen ; the spleen governs the flesh and transfers the poison to the liver ; the liver governs the tendons and transfers the poison to the kidneys ; the kidneys govern the bones, the poison of the small pox lies hid originally in the marrow of the bones ; but when it receives the impression from the inoculation, it manifests itself and breaks out externally.

*10th ; General Rules.*—Inoculation is to be performed when there is no disease present in the system ; good lymph must be selected, a proper time chosen, and good management adopted and then all will go on well.

The retired scholar Lew-lan, respectfully assenting to the Imperial decree, compiled the above very important regulations regarding inoculation, and placed them in the "Golden mirror of the Medical practice ;" in later times celebrated physicians have discoursed upon them, and revised them with much care and attention.

Thus far an imperfect account has been given of the operations of the Medical Missionary Society at Shanghai, it ought also to be added that while attention is paid to the bodily wants of the people, endeavours are made to combine teaching with healing, and for this purpose the Rev. W. H. MEDHURST, has kindly attended three times a week, and addressed the patients on the leading doctrines of Christianity, and it is very pleasing to see the marked attention with which they listen to the exhortations made to them.

In addition of the pecuniary contributions so liberally made to the Hospital at this place, the following have also been received :—

A case of Cataract needles value £2.2. from the Ladies association in behalf of Medical Missions in China—Western Branch,—through Mrs. CHARLES, London.

Ten Blankets,—Captain BOMFIELD, Chusan.

Ten Blankets,—Lieutenant ELLIOTT, Chusan.

Ten Blankets,—Dr. MAXWELL, M. N. I., Chusan.

The Tung-jin-tang 同仁堂 Hall of united benevolence, was mentioned in the report of last year; in addition to the objects of the Institution there mentioned, a Dispensary was opened in the 5th month of last year, and continued till the 8th month, called 施醫

公局 She-c-kung-keuh, or establishment for gratuitous Medical relief; this was attended by 8 or 9 native practitioners, who saw the patient once every five days; this attendance was gratuitous on the part of some of them, and was paid for in the case of others; the Medicines were supplied by the different Apothecaries' shops in the city, one shop dispensing all that is wanted during one day, which is paid for by the subscribers to this part of the above institution; the attendance of patients varies from 300 to 500, who are of all classes; they are prescribed for in the large halls of the establishment, which are well adapted for this purpose. It is said that every Foo district city has a Dispensary of this kind, but it is not known to what extent these operations are carried on, most probably not to the same extent as at this place; the reason given for the recent establishment of a means for affording this relief to the sick at Shanghai, which is only a Heen or departmental city, is that it has been done by a foreigner who came to reside at the place, and therefore some of the wealthy people wished to show their benevolent feeling in the same way; this Dispensary can only be kept open for three months, as the Medical attendants are not willing to bestow a larger time upon it; it was again opened in the 5th March of this year, and is now in full operation. It is pleasing to observe that the influence of the Medical Missionary Society's Hospital is thus felt; and it would be very desirable if the object of the above named establishment could be carried out more extensively, and continued for the whole year, as it is a most praiseworthy undertaking, and while in operation, was conducted with much spirit and energy, and were the Medical men better informed in the principles of the healing art, a very large amount of benefit would be conferred on the patients. The attendance at the Hospital is not at all diminished, since the establishment of the Chinese Dispensary, neither will it be, for the class of cases is different in great degree, and the patients at the Hospital come chiefly from a distance.

*List of patients from May 1st 1844, to June 30th 1845.*

Intermittent fever, . . . . .	71	laceration of flexor muscles	
Tussis, . . . . .	725	from falling on a hoe, . . .	1
Asthma, . . . . .	91	Wound laying open the whole	
Hæmoptysis, . . . . .	100	anterior part of knee joint	
Phthisis, . . . . .	28	from falling on a rice bowl, .	1
Chronic Laryngitis, . . . . .	30	Swallowing needles by a juggler, .	1
Cynanche, . . . . .	40	Gangrene of hand, and gangre-	
Ulceration of throat, . . . . .	20	nous spots on body from	
Dyspepsia, . . . . .	1434	eating a poisonous vegetable, .	1
Dysentery, . . . . .	100	Ganglion of wrist, . . . . .	1
Anasarca, . . . . .	18	Inflamed mamma, . . . . .	6
Ascites, . . . . .	17	Harelip, . . . . .	1
Jaundice, . . . . .	18	Abscess, . . . . .	80
Enlargement of spleen, . . . . .	6	Enormous abscess of thigh, . .	1
Rheumatism, . . . . .	1275	Abscess under pectoral muscle, .	1
Rheumatic enlargement of joints, .	6	Ulcers, . . . . .	350
Partial paralysis, . . . . .	12	Carbuncle, . . . . .	6
Hemiplegia, . . . . .	6	Slough in leg of an old man, . .	1
Paraplegia, . . . . .	1	Fistula in ano, . . . . .	12
Epilepsy, . . . . .	6	Do. very extensive . . . . .	4
Surditas, . . . . .	76	Do. in perinæo, . . . . .	1
Deaf mute, . . . . .	2	Do. Steno's duct, . . . . .	1
Warts in Meatus Auditorius, . . .	4	Excrescences round anus, . . .	8
Psora, . . . . .	490	Prolapsus ani, . . . . .	5
Porrigo Decalvens, . . . . .	20	Hæmorrhoids, . . . . .	4
Lepa, . . . . .	40	Hernia scrotal, . . . . .	88
Extensive eczema, . . . . .	1	Do. Do. double, . . . . .	2
Leprosy, . . . . .	40	Do. Do. congenital, . . . . .	4
Elephantiasis, . . . . .	24	Do. inguinal, . . . . .	4
Elephantiasis enormous, . . . . .	1	Hydrocele, . . . . .	35
Elephantiasis with vast enlarge-		Do. enormous, . . . . .	1
ment of scrotum . . . . .	1	Do. double with double hernia, .	1
Malignant ulceration of scrotum, .	1	Fracture of clavicle, . . . . .	1
Malignant ulceration of nose, . . .	1	Do. Radius, . . . . .	1
Lupus Faciei, . . . . .	2	Do. Fibula, . . . . .	1
Scalds and burns, . . . . .	6	Do. Tibia and fibula, . . . . .	1
Contusions, . . . . .	20	Do. Neck of femur, . . . . .	1
Frightful contraction of face		Dislocation of both humeri from	
from burn, . . . . .	1	a fall, . . . . .	1
Severe inflammation of absorb-		Posterior curvature of spine, . .	1
ents of arm, . . . . .	1	Distortion of knee, . . . . .	1
Suicide by opium eating, . . . . .	1	Disease of hip joint, . . . . .	2
Attempted do. by opium eating, . .	4	Do. Knee joint, . . . . .	4
Opium smoking, . . . . .	28	Do. Shoulder joint, . . . . .	1
Accidental amputation of finger, .	1	Do. Elbow joint, . . . . .	1
Gun shot wounds of face and body, .	4	Anchylosis of elbow joint, . . .	1
Laceration of hand and removal		Hydrops Articuli knee, . . . . .	1
of thumb by bursting of a		Strumous englargment of Radius, .	1
gun, . . . . .	1	Periosteal enlargment of Humerus, .	1
Severe wounds of face, . . . . .	1	Extensive necrosis of humerus	
Wounds of body by fighting		with removal of bone and	
with pirates, . . . . .	1	solution of continuity, . . . . .	1
Severe wound of thigh with		Caries of head of fibula, . . . . .	1

Caries of head of humerus, . . . . .	1	Closure of pupil, . . . . .	80
Do. inferior maxilla, . . . . .	3	Amaurosis, . . . . .	110
Soft nodes on ulna, tibia and		Do. from onanism, . . . . .	12
frontal bone, . . . . .	4	Cataract both eyes, . . . . .	66
Osteo-sarcoma of inferior maxilla, . . . . .	1	Do. one eye, . . . . .	40
Do. superior maxilla, . . . . .	2	Do. incipient, . . . . .	79
Do. humerus, . . . . .	1	Lippitude, . . . . .	176
Do. head of fibula, . . . . .	1	Pterygium, . . . . .	388
Destruction of palatal bones, . . . . .	1	Trichiasis, . . . . .	143
Secondary syphilis and soft nodes, . . . . .	4	Entropium, . . . . .	163
Glandular swellings of neck, . . . . .	14	Ectropium, . . . . .	81
Tumour of face, . . . . .	4	Contraction of tarsi, . . . . .	206
Do. neck, . . . . .	5	Epiphora, . . . . .	6
Do. lip, . . . . .	1	Excessive granulations on the	
Do. head, . . . . .	1	conjunctiva, . . . . .	1
Large tumour of the Socia parotidis, . . . . .	1	Enlargement of caruncula	
Enormous scrotal tumour, . . . . .	1	lachrymalis, . . . . .	3
Sarcoma testis, . . . . .	1	Warts on do., . . . . .	1
Polypus nasi, . . . . .	8	Destruction of eye lids, . . . . .	1
Do. enormous size, . . . . .	1	Malignant ulceration of do., . . . . .	4
Large excrescences on dorsum		Abscess of eye lid, . . . . .	6
linguae, . . . . .	1	Chemosis, . . . . .	4
Schirrus mammae, . . . . .	1	Abscess of lachrymal sac, . . . . .	1
Aneurismal nœvus of lip, . . . . .	1	Fistula of do., . . . . .	2
Extensive varicosity of veins of		Stab in the orbit of the eye, . . . . .	1
thorax and abdomen after		Destruction of globe of the eye	
ascitis, . . . . .	1	from carcinoma, . . . . .	1
Painful induration of surface		Loss of both eyes, . . . . .	113
of thorax, . . . . .	1	Do. of one eye, . . . . .	102
Catarrhal ophthalmia, . . . . .	360		
Pustular ophthalmia, . . . . .	60	Total number of patients, . . . . .	10,978
Chronic Conjunctivitis, . . . . .	464		
Granular lids, . . . . .	586		
Do. Do. with opacity, . . . . .	623		
Do. Do. pannus, . . . . .	250		
Leucoma, . . . . .	360		
Ulceration of cornea, . . . . .	892		
Conical cornea, . . . . .	15		
Staphyloma, . . . . .	44		
Iritis, . . . . .	10		
Hernia iridis, . . . . .	6		
Hypopiun, . . . . .	4		
Synechia, . . . . .	11		
Irregularity of pupil, . . . . .	24		

#### Operations.

Cataract, . . . . .	18
Entropium, . . . . .	39
Pterygium, . . . . .	2
Artificial pupil, . . . . .	11
Staphyloma, . . . . .	2
Tumour of face, . . . . .	4
Do. of neck, . . . . .	1
Polypus nasi, . . . . .	1
Hydrocele, . . . . .	26
Aneurismal nœvus of lip tied, . . . . .	1



**REPORT**  
OF THE  
MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S,  
HOSPITAL AT HONGKONG.

By **B. HOBSON, M. D.**

IN A LETTER TO THE COMMITTEE AND FRIENDS OF THE  
MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA.

GENTLEMEN,—It is incumbent on me to give you some account of the operations of this Chinese Hospital, which has been established, and to the present time so generously supported, by its numerous friends and patrons both in this Colony and other places. At a general Meeting it would not be in good taste to enter into Medical detail, I shall therefore confine myself to statements of such a character as will inform you what has been accomplished since my last Report ending June, 1844, with an account current of the Hospital expenditure and receipts since that period, reserving any observations on the diseases and treatment of the patients to a more suitable occasion.

It was mentioned in my last notice of the Hospital premises, that they did not afford sufficient accommodation to the applicants for relief. I am now rejoiced to state, that the suggestion to use the money still in hand for building purposes, in rendering the establishment as complete and efficient in all respects as the means will allow, has been carried into effect. A verandah of 246 feet long to the north side, and 57 to the east side, and 6 additional rooms, have been built, with other improvements which add considerably to the beauty of the building, and supply what was necessary for accommodating the sick.

The dispensary and lecture room are in every respect what could be desired, and the wards 10 in number, with cookery and wash rooms, suit the wants and character of the patients that occupy them. The entire cost of the whole, by good management and careful superintendence, including the cutting of the ground, has not exceeded the sum for which the property in Macao was disposed of, viz: \$5,000.

The house occupied by the Christian Teacher and Superintendent A-gong was built at the expense of the London Missionary Society, as an acknowledgment for the few months the Rev. Dr. LEEGE and his family resided on the premises, at his arrival from the Straits.

I am happy to state that there has been no intermission for a single day to the regular ministration of the sick. These duties have commenced punctually at 9 o'clock, and usually required four hours to complete the entire inspection. The number of new patients registered since last June to June 30th of this year amount to 3,307, making a sum total for the two years this Hospital has been opened in Hong-kong of 7,221 patients. Of this number about fifty each month, or upwards of 1,200, have been admitted as in-patients, so that the proportion of this class forms one-sixth of all the applicants for relief, which when the following circumstances are taken into consideration presents a fact of much interest. For here is an Hospital on a large scale, in a locality far removed at present from the Chinese settlements, situated on a high hill, conducted by a foreigner, known as a Religious Institution, and offering only to the most destitute any pecuniary support, and therefore possessing no attractions to the Chinese beyond that of gratuitous Surgical and Medical aid, and yet the Hospital is filled with patients, men, women, and children of varied diseases, age, and dialect, who come with the greatest confidence from a circuit of at least 50 miles, bringing with them their bedding, cookery utensils, rice and fuel, to be simply healed of their maladies. Several times small Junks have anchored at the base of the hill, coming from the northeast part of this province from 5 to 7 days sail, with a number of patients on board. The same mark of confidence is daily exhibited in the Institution, by persons from the districts of Heang-shan, Poon-ya, Shun-tak, Sun-oan, Hoi-fang, Chen-chow and other places. I have mentioned the above, gentlemen, not for the purpose of display, but to afford you some proof that this charity is appreciated, and that your liberality is rewarded by evident tokens of good.

In Hongkong, owing to the great amount of building going on, there have been, as might naturally be expected, many accidents occurring, which have been increased by the injuries sustained from stone-cutting and fire-arms. Thus the register of diseases shows a large proportion of contusions, and confused wounds, fractures of the arm and leg both simple and compound, and lacerated, punctured and gunshot wounds of all parts of the body. To such cases this Hospital has afforded most timely succour; and while a few died from the mortal injuries received, the greater part have derived all the benefit which Surgical aid could bestow.

The diseases treated have been as usual of a mixed character. Neuralgic and Rheumatic affections of the joints have been frequent; next to those cutaneous diseases, of which Itch, Psoriasis, Lichen, Eczema, and Leprosy, were the chief varieties. Diseases of the internal organs, particularly the inflammatory, have been comparatively rare. Of these the most common were Bronchitis, Chronic cough, Dyspepsia, and Diarrhoea. Dysentery both acute and chronic, which proves so fatal to Europeans in the East, is among the Chinese, judging from my experience for the last five years, an unfrequent disease. May not this be accounted for by their temperate habits and

unstimulating food, united to a temperament congenial to the climate, and their habits of life ?

Whereas the European partakes more of the phlogistic character, and when unduly stimulated by too full a diet and alcoholic drinks, especially from the use of Sam-shu, it is not surprising, when there is also often great carelessness in not avoiding exposure to the sun, that there should be such destruction of life from this form of disease, among that class of persons usually affected by it. The disease most fatal to the Chinese, excluding occasional Epidemics of Small-pox, is in this part of China, continued fever. From what I have been enabled to observe of its effects in Hongkong, it principally attacks those lately arrived in the Colony. This year there have been a large number of the Chen-chow people (often called Chin-chew) who have come hither for employment on the roads and public works, and these have suffered more than any other class of Chinese this season. In May and June there was much sickness from this cause, and in the Hospital 10 deaths occurred out of 26 that were admitted. But it is right to state, that some of these were in a hopeless condition when they were brought in. The symptoms much resembled those affecting the European constitution.

But the diseases affecting the organ of vision greatly preponderate over every other malady incident to the Chinese. And the statistics of all the Hospitals now open at the northern ports go to prove that it is not peculiar to the south, but prevails in all parts of China. The cause of this undue susceptibility to the Ophthalmic, and their sequelæ, is not to my mind very satisfactorily explained. No doubt much may be accounted for by the practice of scooping and cleaning by the barbers, the want of skill in the native practitioner, and each year adding to the uncured chronic forms of the disease.

Persons with vision almost extinct from long unsubdued irritation of 10 to 30 years often apply for relief, and even with considerable improvement to vision. But unfortunately many apply past all recovery, and the many cases appearing with entire loss of vision, both in children and adults, are quite distressing, and the more so when a few hours earlier application might have saved the eye from destruction.

Probably a finer school for the study of Ophthalmic diseases than the hospitals supply in China cannot be found; hence their value to the native assistants training up under the auspices of the Society. And speaking of assistants I am glad to have the opportunity of stating that Apoon, who last year underwent a rigid examination in the presence of Dr. ANDERSON and other Medical Gentlemen, continues to give me great satisfaction.

He is quite competent to take the entire charge of an Ophthalmic Hospital, and I hope before long to see him established in practise for himself, and conducting a Hospital on a similar plan to this in one of the populous cities of the neighbourhood. I am very anxious to see a Medical School established in the immediate vicinity of this hospital in Hongkong. And from the facilities which this Colony presents of conducting such a desirable and useful Institution as this would be to



China, I trust no efforts will be spared to carry this project into effect.

With respect to the conduct of the patients I have nothing to complain of, beyond a frequent want of ready intelligibility of their various dialects, and their disregard to cleanly habits; neither of which are peculiar to these parts, but more apparent from the scattered and poor condition of the people. There is no quarrelling, and no vice to my knowledge practised in the hospital.

The doors are open night and day, and yet it is a rare exception for a patient to leave the hospital without first asking permission and returning thanks. This is a mark of confidence and good behaviour which will be appreciated, when I mention that there is no compulsion exerted, or door keeper to watch their movements.

They are made to feel at home, treated with kindness, and as much done for their benefit as their cases will admit of. And being inoffensive, quiet, and of temperate habits, there is little management required. Their diet is simple, and their constitution good, and united to a ready susceptibility to medicinal agents, with no prejudice from caste, a better class of patients probably does not exist.

According to the objects for which I have been sent hither by the London Missionary Society, I have endeavoured to make the hospital an efficient auxiliary in spreading a knowledge of Christianity among its inmates. This is not forced upon them, for it is a voluntary act for them to attend the religious services that are held in the Lecture room every day, in the morning in the Canton dialect and the Chen-chow in the evening. The average attendance at the former is 40, and at the latter 20. These services consist of singing a short psalm, and reading and expounding the Sacred Scriptures, with prayer; and visitors have often expressed their surprise at the good order and marked attention of the hearers.

The Canton service is conducted by Agong, who was baptized by Dr. MORRISON in 1830, and has been in connection with the London Missionary Society for many years. I am happy to hear a good testimony to the excellence of his character, and the ability and interest he displays in performing his duties.

The other was formerly a tea merchant, a native of Chen-chow, and acts as Interpreter to this class of patients; he renders much valuable aid in the Dispensary, and from his active and zealous habits he has proved of valuable aid to the Institution. In concluding this part of my report I may add, that if the patients have not given satisfactory evidence that they feel or are influenced by the moral truths inculcated, the fault has not arisen from want of opportunity to learn them, or persuasion to practise what they hear; the fault lies rather in their own innate apathy, and indifference to Religion generally. Much knowledge however has been diffused, and it may bring forth fruit after many days.

I now come to speak of the expenditure, and I am happy in being able to show a balance sheet in favor of the Society, without making any application to the funds in the Treasury, the subscriptions and donations sent in for the use of the Hospital having exceeded the ex-

penses incurred. The account current gives all the receipts and expenditure from the 1st of June 1844 to July 1st 1845.

It will be seen from this, that about 50 dollars per month have covered all the incidental expenses of the Hospital, with servants wages, allowance to assistants, &c.; or in the aggregate 600 dollars per year; which must be acknowledged a small sum for so large an establishment. I have invariably studied to exercise a strict economy, and I take no credit to myself in stating that I have succeeded. This sum does not include a yearly supply of medicine, which may be estimated at about \$100, which has hitherto been very liberally and kindly provided, both for Dr. LOCKHART and myself, by the auxiliary Medical Association in London, composed and managed by kind hearted benevolent Ladies, who have displayed a peculiarly deep interest in all that relates to the welfare of the Chinese.

I would here beg to suggest to the Committee and Friends of the Society, that if the funds should permit, the benefits of this excellent Charity would be still farther enhanced, by a fixed allowance of rice, fuel, or cash to a larger number of the In-patients than has hitherto been given. The greater proportion belong to the working classes, and are therefore poor, and it would be money well spent to afford them some means of support while residing in the hospital. The usual allowance of 30 cash a day to 10 or 14 of the most needy, is less than a penny per day to each, and though gratefully received it cannot support alone the poorest Chinese.

Before concluding, it is my duty to state that the thanks of the Society are due to several Medical Gentlemen in Victoria, for the valuable assistance they have occasionally offered at operations, and the interest manifested in its general proceedings; and it affords me much pleasure in taking this opportunity of thankfully acknowledging their kind attentions. Several acceptable Medical works have been presented during the past year by Dr. PARRATT of the Royal Artillery, Dr. EATWELL, a Friend through the London Missionary Society, and the Hackney Association, for the special use of this Hospital; the names and titles of which I have entered in the List of the books in the library.

I have to acknowledge also some valuable Instruments presented to myself for the use of the Hospital by Dr. CROMMELIN, Hon. E. I. COMP, Surgeon.

My obligations are due also to ALFRED TUCKER, Esq., Surgeon of the *Minden's* Hospital, and to Dr. DILL for the loan of fracture apparatus, and their advice in important cases. I must not forget also to record the liberality of ladies in Northampton, who sent me a box of useful articles, the proceeds of which \$90, I have placed to the Hospital account, and used for its general support. The kind interest and patronage of the Hon. General D'AGUILAR has been manifested, not only by his annual subscription, but by a special donation to purchase blankets and clothing for the use of the poor and destitute in winter!

Since the above was written I have been unexpectedly called to return for a season to my native land, in consequence of the failure of Mrs. HOBSON's health from a long residence in a tropical climate,

which for some time past has been injuring her constitution. I have written an official letter to Dr. ANDERSON the acting Secretary to this Society, who will doubtless lay it before the Meeting, as it details the arrangements I have been enabled to make through the generous kindness of friends to carry on the Hospital during my temporary absence. I propose D. V. to return by the August overland Mail, and during my short residence in England, I will endeavour to bring out additional help, and if practicable excite some interest to aid us in establishing in this growing and important Colony a Medical School, similar to that which adds such a lustre to the city of Palaces in India.

This is not a suitable time or place to enter farther upon the advantages which must accrue to the Chinese nation, by so valuable an Institution as this would prove to be; I need only remark, that the Medical gentlemen of the Medico-Chirurgical Society at Hongkong have taken a lively interest in the proposition, and have promised their aid in every way that lies in their power to carry it into effect. Before concluding I must draw the attention of the Meeting to the great obligations this local Society is under to our highly esteemed Secretary and Vice-President Dr. ANDERSON. He has been one of the warmest friends the Medical Missionary Society has ever possessed, and now that he is finally leaving China to return home, I earnestly hope that some palpable expression of its acknowledgments and thanks for his valuable and most disinterested services be conveyed to him.

I feel considerable regret on this account, and for other reasons, to be absent at the general Meeting in September, at which, however, I earnestly hope that such wise and proper arrangements will be made, as will put an effectual stop to all future disputes and dissatisfaction in the general management of the Medical Missionary Society in China; in which there ought to be, and I trust, will be *only peace, unanimity and cordial co-operation*; and to effect this I desire to record my sincere and unbiassed opinion, in favor of an amicable separation from the party from whence these difficulties arose, and with whom I fear there is but little hope of maintaining a union complete and unbroken in the very different circumstances in which the Medical Missionary Society is now placed, compared with the period of its organization at Canton in 1838. And a union in name only, without reality, I need only say would be worse than useless, it would be injurious.

I remain, Gentlemen, truly yours,

BENJ. HOBSON.

Hongkong, July 1st, 1845.

**REPORT**  
OF THE  
NINGPO MISSIONARY HOSPITAL,  
TO THE  
MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF CHINA.  
BY D. J. MACGOWAN, M. D.\*

THE Ningpo Missionary Hospital was opened in November, 1843, but continued in operation for three months only. It was not re-opened until April last. During these eight months, but a small portion of the alternate days of the week were devoted to the treatment of the sick, in consequence of the more urgent claims which the study of the language has had on the Physician's time; hence, the comparatively small number received. Until recently the benevolence of the Medical Missionary Society in this city, was carried on in a Dispensary, occupying at one time a private dwelling, and subsequently the principal temple of the Taou sect, which rendered it difficult to perform Surgical operations, and unadvisable to undertake the treatment of dangerous forms of disease. At present, however, there is a suitable Hospital, capable of accommodating eighteen or twenty patients. The applicants for aid are so numerous, that were *all* the Medical officers of the Society at this one port, a great multitude of sufferers, many of whom come from remote cities, would be left to their fate, for want of time to prescribe for them. The recipients of the Society's bounty in Ningpo, have been mainly the poor, who generally speaking are the only proper subjects of its charity. It is hoped that at no distant day, those among the Chinese who have the ability will contribute towards the support of the Institution, as a return for the benefits which western Medical science confers on them. As the patrons of the Medical Missionary Society, and the readers of its Reports, do not generally feel interested in the details of Medical science, the names of the various diseases treated (though regularly recorded according to the Society's rules,) may be omitted without apology.

The city of Ningpo is at the confluence of two rivers, nearly in the centre of a large alluvial plain, varying from about 10 to 15 miles in breadth, and 20 to 25 in length, enclosed on all sides by lofty hills. The plain is intersected in every direction by canals, which serve for

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\* Dr. MacGOWAN's Report was not received till after the General Meeting.

draining, irrigation, and transportation. The population of the city may be estimated at 250,000, and that of the plain at as much more. The filthy habits of the people, together with the imperfect interment of their dead, both in town and country, do not seem to be productive of much disease. The climate, both as it affects natives and foreigners, is salubrious, and generally agreeable. The extremes of temperature, remarked on the Eastern continent of North America, prevail on this coast, but to a far greater degree: as much more as the Pacific exceeds the Atlantic in breadth. At Ningpo the winters may be compared to those of Paris, and the summers for a short season to those of Calcutta.

The diseases which chiefly prevail here are a mild form of intermittent Fever, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Ophthalmia, and various cutaneous affections. Foreigners are subject to the three first named affections at certain seasons; yet the port can be recommended to invalids at the south with confidence, as affording perhaps the best sanatorium on this side of the Cape. Ningpo enjoys the exemption from pulmonary affections which is common to marshy districts generally: not a single case of consumption has yet come under my notice. The number afflicted with Blindness is very great: this is occasioned in a great measure from the violence of the disease which often follows inoculation. The blessing which the genius of JENNER conferred on mankind, has not yet extended to the north of China. Efforts will be made this season to introduce vaccination. Another cause of blindness is the disease called *entropium*, or an inversion of the lids, keeping up a constant friction of the eyelashes against the visual organ. A very simple operation removes this disease. Chinese surgeons have a method of operating, which often leaves the patient worse than before. Prudential considerations have induced me to decline performing for the present any (what in a Surgical point of view can be called) important operations. Ten applications were made in behalf of persons who had attempted suicide; in only two of the cases were the remedies successful in averting death. Four of these cases were females, and six males; one resorted to drowning, the rest to opium. The motive in almost every case appeared to be anger, or revenge. Perhaps in the large cities of no country, except Japan, are suicides more frequent than in China. Opium smoking has many victims; the poor subjects of this destructive vice often apply either in person, or through relatives, for some remedy to enable them to overcome the fatal habit. Happily the tradesmen who form the great body of the people have neither the means, nor the time for this indulgence. The use of the drug is chiefly confined to the retainers of Magistrates, to boat-men, shop-men, and others who have some leisure; the literary-men, and officers are addicted to it perhaps more than other classes. Infanticide is extremely rare in this city; not so an analogous crime. At Fung-hwa, one of the cities of this fu, occupied chiefly by poor people engaged in the manufacture of mats, female children are put to death in great numbers, if the concurrent testimony of the natives can be relied on.



The primary object of this Hospital has been to disseminate among the people a purer faith, which if received, will prove a certain, as it is the only remedy for their moral, and to no small extent for their physical maladies: to this end each patient is exhorted to renounce all idolatry and wickedness, and to embrace the religion of the world's Saviour. They are admitted by tens into the prescribing room, and before being dismissed are addressed by the physician, and the native Christian assistant, on the subject of religion. Tracts are given to all who are able to read. It may be here remarked that the proportion of those able to read in China, to the whole population, is very small, probably not more than 5 per cent. of the adult males. The ability to read among females is extremely rare. The foreign residents in this city being so few in number, nearly all the benefits which the Medical science and humanity of the west can confer on the people must come from the philanthropic of other places. By such it is hoped the claims of the Society supporting the Ningpo Hospital will not be unheeded. The benevolence of the foreign community of Bengal has supplied the means of furnishing the Hospital with instruments, anatomical models, plates and books, which have been ordered in Paris though not yet arrived at their destination. Though the pages of a Medical Journal are the most appropriate place for a detailed account of the diseases treated at this Hospital, yet the subjoined statement may not be uninteresting: 2,137 patients have been prescribed for:—

Of these	1,737	were Men.
„	240	were Women.
„	160	were Children.
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Total	2,137	

Of their occupations, there were:—

Agriculturists,	714
Mechanics,	375
Laborers,	164
Boatmen,	95
Pedlers,	72
Shopkeepers,	61
Fishermen,	50
Literary men,	78
Beggars,	56
Priests, Players, and Jugglers,	42
Barbers, Doctors, &c.,	30
<hr/>	
	1,737

Ningpo, September 1st, 1845.

## **List of Officers.**

### **PRESIDENT.**

T. R. COLLEDGE, Esq., F. R. S. E., *England.*

### **VICE-PRESIDENTS.**

ALEXANDER ANDERSON, Esq.

G. T. LAY, Esq.

Rev. E. C. BRIDGMAN, D. D.

WILLIAM LESLIE, Esq.

DONALD MATHESON, Esq.

Hon. Major D'AGUILAR, C. B.

Hon. J. W. HULME, Esq.

Rev. V. STANTON,

T. W. L. MACKEAN, Esq.

H. R. HARKER, Esq.

R. THOM, Esq.

### **RECORDING SECRETARIES.**

P. YOUNG, Esq.

F. DILL, Esq.

### **CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.**

Rev. Dr. LEGGE,

### **TREASURER.**

P. DUDGEON, Esq.

### **AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS.**

G. SMITH, Esq.

# **REGULATIONS**

## **OF THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY,**

**PASSED IN THE FORM OF REGULATIONS AT A GENERAL MEETING**

**AT CANTON, FEBRUARY 21ST, 1838.**

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### **OBJECT.**

I. That, in order to give a wider extension, and a permanency, to the efforts that have already been made to spread the benefits of rational medicine and surgery among the Chinese, a Society be organized at Canton, under the name of the Medical Missionary Society in China: That the object of this Society be, to encourage gentlemen of the medical profession to come and practice gratuitously among the Chinese, by affording the usual aid of hospitals, medicine, and attendants: But that the support or remuneration of such medical gentlemen be not at present within its contemplation.

### **OFFICERS.**

II. That the officers of this Society consist of a President, Vice-presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Auditor of Accounts,—to be elected by ballot, annually; That these officers collectively form a committee of management, for performing the business of the Society; That in the absence of the President, the duties of his office be performed by the senior Vice-president, that is, by the Vice-president whose name shall stand first in order on the ballot list; That any vacancy occurring between the annual meetings be filled up by the committee: And that the Secretaries and Treasurer render every year a Report of the operations of the Society.

### **MEMBERS.**

III. That persons subscribing fifteen dollars annually be considered members of the Society during the period of their subscription: That donors to the amount of one hundred dollars at one time be constituted members for life: And that donors of five hundred dollars at a time be constituted directors for life.

### **MEETINGS.**

IV. That an annual meeting of the Society be held on the last Thursday of September in each year, for the election of officers and the transaction of general business: That the President be empowered to call a special meeting of the Society, at the request of the committee of management, or on the application of five members: And that the committee regulate the times of its own meetings.

### **LIBRARY.**

V. That this association shall have a Library, to be called 'the Library of the Medical Missionary Society in China,' and to be under the control of the committee of management, by which donations of books, &c., may be accepted.

### **ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.**

VI. That this Society form a museum of natural and morbid anatomy, paintings of extraordinary diseases, &c., to be called 'the Anatomical Museum of the Medical Missionary Society in China,' and to be under the control of the committee of management.



#### TRUSTEES.

VII. That all real estate or other property belonging to the Society be held on behalf of the same by a Board of Trustees, to consist of the President, the Treasurer, and the Auditor of Accounts.

#### QUALIFICATION OF MEDICAL MEN EMPLOYED.

VIII. That candidates for the patronage of the Society must furnish satisfactory certificates of their medical education, approved of by the Society sending them out,—with testimonials from some religious body as to their piety, prudence, and correct moral and religious character.

#### DUTIES OF SUCH MEDICAL MEN.

IX. That the Society will not assume the right to control any individual acting under its patronage, or to interfere with or modify the instructions he may have received from the Society sending him out: That it will, however, expect a strict observance of any general regulations, for the management of its institutions, and a diligent study of some one dialect of the Chinese tongue on the part of those who receive its patronage; And that it will reserve to itself the right of withdrawing its patronage, at the discretion of the committee of management, from any individual who may, from non-compliance with its regulations, or from other causes, incur its displeasure.

#### HOSPITAL REGISTER.

X. That at each institution under the patronage of the Society, a book shall be kept, in which shall be inserted, in a fair and legible hand, an account of all important medical or surgical cases: And that, in order that this may not interfere with the other important duties of the physician or surgeon, any assistance necessary for keeping such a register shall be defrayed by the Society.

#### FOREIGN AGENTS.

XI. That the committee of management be empowered to appoint agents in Great Britain and America, to receive and transmit to them any sum that may be paid on behalf of this Society.

### BY-LAWS.

1. The Committee shall meet on the first Tuesday in January, April, July, and October, respectively, or oftener if necessary, for the transaction of business.

2. The Recording Secretary, in concurrence with any two other members of the Committee, may call special meetings.

3. Voting by proxy will be allowed to persons necessarily absent from the place of meeting, provided the proxy produce a letter of authority for specific measures, written within one month of the time of meeting.

4. Five persons shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at a general meeting; and three at a committee meeting.

5. At the meetings of the Society and of the Committee, the President, or in his absence one of the Vice-presidents, following the order of priority on the list of officers, shall preside.

6. The Recording Secretary shall keep full and accurate minutes of all the meetings, both of the Committee and of the Society—those of the former shall always be vouched by his own signature, and those of the latter shall be signed both by him and the presiding officer.

7. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the foreign correspondence of the committee, except in cases that may be otherwise provided for; and he shall keep a full record of all his correspondence, for the inspection of the Committee.

8. Candidates for the Society's patronage must present their credentials to the President, or senior Vice-president, who, with one of the Vice-presidents, following the order abovenamed, and the two Secretaries, shall examine, and, if they see fit, accept such person,—their proceedings, however, always being subject to the approval of the whole committee, and finally to that of the Society itself if necessary.

9. All books in the Medical Missionary Society shall be labeled, and a catalogue of them kept by a librarian, under the direction of the Committee; and

it shall be the duty of the librarian to take care of the books, and to make them accessible to all those who are in the service of the Society.

10. All articles in the museum of the Medical Missionary Society, duly labeled, shall be placed in charge of a person, appointed by the Committee for that purpose.

11. The occupancy of the buildings, the use of instruments, &c., belonging to the Society, with all disbursements of money, shall be under the control of the Committee for the time being.

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ADDITIONAL RULES PASSED AT A MEETING  
HELD MARCH 27TH, 1843.

"That the first duty of those arriving in China is a diligent study of the Chinese language.

"That while that is being pursued, individuals may obtain considerable benefit by assisting the medical officers in the hospitals and dispensaries already established.

"That it will be expected that some portion of each day, or such days as the hospital or dispensary is open, be spent in giving such assistance and extending the usefulness of such institution, under the direction of the medical officer of the establishment.

"That the attention of such as may hereafter arrive should be directed to the study of the dialects of the Chinese language spoken in districts not already occupied by medical missionaries.

"That until every port opened to foreigners has been occupied by laborers in this sphere of missionary exertion, the committee will not give its sanction to the disbursement of funds, unless under peculiar circumstances, for medical practice in places where hospitals or dispensaries are already open.

"That until such time as individuals have attained sufficient proficiency in the language of such places to which their attention has been directed as a fit field of labor to justify the belief that they are able to undertake the management of an institution, and labor efficiently by themselves among the Chinese, no funds will be advanced for that purpose.

"That every information will be given by the Committee on the subject of the dialects of the language to which the attention of individuals whose field of labor has not been already fixed upon should be directed.

"That a sub-committee, consisting of Rev. E. C. BRIDGMAN, D. D., J. R. MORRISON, Esq., and the Rev. S. R. BROWN, be appointed to direct the studies of those individuals who may arrive."

(Signed)

ALEX. ANDERSON,  
*Acting Secretary.*





Tom Blair Libby

Aug. 1963